

which are unoccupied by sittings, are laid with the best free stone, and by these circumstances and the unusual strength of material, a pleasing impression of solidity and stability is conveyed to the mind. As we have before described the windows in our external view, it will be unnecessary to add more than that a string course is continued under them throughout, that all angles of splay are finished by shafts, with bases and capitals or continuous mouldings, that as much variety of detail is introduced as possible, and that the tracery is filled with ornamental glazing. The nave is connected with the north and south aisles by clustered piers, each of a single stone, with elaborately moulded bases and capitals, from which and two attached piers at the east and west ends spring the arches supporting the clerestory walls. The roof of the aisles is flat pitched, divided into compartments, every part of which is accurately wrought and moulded, with characteristic stoppings. The roof of the nave has three main trusses, with arched and moulded springers, supported by corbels, carved with cherubim holding scrolls with the following inscription divided on the four of them:—Glory .to God .on earth .peace—the remainder bearing shields, with monogrammatic devices. Between each of the main trusses are two others, without the carved ribs, and wind braces are introduced between them and under the spars. The roof of the chancel is composed of a series of strong rafters, with carved braces under them, springing from wood corbels, on a continuous stone cornice, carved with the oak leaf, and continued over the head of the east window; every part of the roof is wrought and moulded.

The east arch is supported on clustered engaged piers, of a similar character to those of the nave; the bold capitals are carved with delicate foliage, and the ball flower ornament is introduced within the hollow of the arch. The whole of the sittings in the nave and aisles are open, and are fixed level with the floor of the church. The ends of the seats are panelled with tracery heads, and have a very strong cap moulding, which is continued on the top of the backs of sittings.

The font, which is of Rocho Abbey stone, is a large circular bowl, with a continuous lotus ornament on the upper part, standing on a single shaft, with a moulded base and capital, carved, with a similar ornament; it is placed immediately opposite the south entrance door.

The pulpit and desk are of oak, and are fixed together in the north-east angle of the nave; the desk has an open tracery front with double rectangular buttresses at the angles, terminated by carved canopies; the pulpit is arranged so as to be accessible either from the desk or the vestry, and is merely five faces of an octagon, the other faces being omitted for entrance; the whole is filled with panelled tracery, and the cornice under the book-board is carved with the vine leaf. The chancel is approached from the nave by two broad steps, an arcade with cinque foliated heads within the arches is formed in the wall under the windows; one compartment is returned on each side at the east end; the string course then rises to the underside of east window-sill, and inclosed two loftier arches, in which stone seats with plain elbows are fixed for the officiating ministers; the lower member forming the connection between the two seats is foliated, and a plain scroll with the words "This do in remembrance of me," carved upon it, is the only ornament behind the communion table, which is of solid oak carved with cherubs' heads at the angles, and is the gift of Mr. Johnson, one of the resident proprietors in the village. The floor of that part of the chancel in which the communion service is administered is laid down with oak framed in parquetry, and a massive kneeling rail of open tracery occupies a portion only of the front, allowing free access at the ends.

The entrance to the vestry is by a deeply recessed doorway, about the centre of the north side of the chancel; it is octangular, with a roof of strong moulded wood ribs springing from corbels in each angle, on which armorial bearings are extremely well carved in Cwen stone—they consist of the arms of Edward III. the reigning sovereign, Archbishop, Bishop, Archdeacon Shirley, and the families of Beresford, Fitzherbert, and Wright. The sittings are all of oak, and the doors, both external

and internal, are of the same material, and hung with floriated strap hinges, with other iron-work to correspond. Returning to the west end, we find the lower part of the tower open to the church, in which the west window has a very good effect. The accommodation for the children is provided in low oak seats, of similar character to the remainder; behind which, and under the tower, the choristers' seats are placed, the extreme back rising considerably higher than the remainder, forms a screen, and conceals the entrances to the belfry, &c. There were one or two small old bells in the former tower; they have been substituted by a fine peal of five, cast and fixed by Messrs. of Whitechapel; a clock also is ordered, and there does not appear to be anything forgotten which can conduce to the comfort and good feeling of the parishioners. We should state in conclusion, that the church is capable of accommodating the whole parish, and that its internal dimensions are as follows:—Nave, 46 feet long, 18 feet wide, 38 feet 6 inches high, to the point of roof; each aisle 46 feet long, 11 feet 10 inches wide, 16 feet 9 inches high to the highest part of roof; chancel, 28 feet long, 15 feet wide, 30 feet 3 inches high; tower, 14 feet square within, 26 feet high to the point of groin; vestry, 11 feet diameter, 22 feet 6 inches high to apex of roof; extreme length of church from east to west, 94 feet; extreme width of church from north to south, 45 feet 2 inches.

NEW CHURCH AT CLIFTON IN ASHBURN.

THE consecration of this church by the bishop of the diocese took place on the 25th ultimo. No time has been lost in its erection, for the first stone was only laid on the 4th of September last. The *Derby Mercury*, in describing the structure, says "It is exceedingly simple in plan, and the design evinces throughout a studious attention to economy. It consists of a nave 58 feet 6 inches long, 25 feet wide, south porch, and a vestry opposite the same on the north side, corresponding therewith. The style of the building is a transition from early English to decorated, and is built of Stanton stone. The external face is not worked with a tool, and has a substantial effect. The roof is high pitched, and covered with Newcastle tiles; there is an octagonal bell turret constructed on the west gable with a conical roof and vane. The east gable has a floriated cross. There are two single-light windows in the west end, and the flanks are pierced by windows divided into two lights, by a bold mullion, the spandrels being filled in with trefoils and quatrefoils; the east window has three lights of bold character, similar to those on the sides. The jamba of the porch doorway have shafts with capitals and bases. There is nothing worthy peculiar notice in the interior, the limited funds not allowing much scope for architectural display. The roof is open, and has four main trusses of arched form, springing from stone corbels in the walls; the seats are low, open, and, as well as the roof, stained and varnished. The arrangement of the pulpit, reading desk, and communion rails, at the east end, is novel and satisfactory. The pulpit is of stone semi-hexagonal in form, and rests upon a low inverted pyramid. The faces are sunk, with shafts and trefoil heads. The ascent to the pulpit is by stone steps, constructed in a recess, the face of which next the church is formed by two pointed arches resting upon slender shafts. The font is of stone, and good dimensions, and all the other furniture of the church has been designed in a consistent style. An ancient chapel stood on the site of the present building, parts of its foundations are now remaining. The churchyard is well situated, and inclosed in a substantial manner by a stone wall."

The architect was Mr. Henry J. Stevens, the same gentleman who designed the church described in the preceding article. The works were executed by Messrs. John Wood and Edwin Thompson, of Derby.

HARRIS'S PERIDONEUS.—Under this title is registered an admirable arrangement for binding temporarily the current numbers of periodical works, loose music, or MSS. The buyers of *THE BUILDER* will find a *peridoneus* specially prepared for it at Kennett's in York-street.

SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.

THIS bill has at length passed through the committee, but not without very considerable opposition. Mr. Vivian moved as an amendment that it should not comprehend the "furnace of any steam-engine employed in connection with any mine of coal, lime, ore, or minerals of any description whatsoever, or with any works for the smelting, refining, or manufacturing of any iron, copper, tin, lead, spelter, brass, or any other metal, or compound metal whatsoever, or with any coke or glass works."

The motion was lost by a large majority. Mr. Villiers then suggested that the amendment be restricted to steam-engines employed in mines of ore, leaving out the latter part of Mr. Vivian's amendment. This was also lost. Mr. Ricardo then attempted to stay further progress for the present, but in this he was supported by only seven votes in a house consisting of sixty members.

Sir J. Graham said he had understood that the committee, after full consideration of the whole question, had come to the determination that stationary engines were only to be included in the bill. It was under this impression that he had voted against the amendment. Mr. Hawes said the bill in question was almost unanimously agreed to by the committee. Mr. Williams said experiments had been tried in Leeds and various places, and the full consumption of smoke had been ascertained to be completely practicable. The experiment had also been tried at the dockyards, and had been attended with complete success. With these facts in existence, he was astonished at the opposition which the hon. member had made.

Mr. Hawes moved an exemption in favour of buildings under the survey of the excise, but without effect.

On the motion to bring up the report, Alderman Copeland stated that if the bill passed into a law, he must shut up works, and turn 1,000 men out of employment.

PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

MR. D. W. WINK, in presenting a petition a few days since to the Court of Common Council from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, took occasion to state, that the plans upon which their fire-escapes were constructed had proved more efficacious than any hitherto acted upon or suggested, and that within the last year the lives of ten of our fellow-creatures had been saved by the use of the machines of the society.

Mr. Lott was desirous to know why the three machines which were constructed upon one of those plans, and which were deposited in the Guildhall to be used by the police, were not now in operation?

Alderman Wood said, that of all the plans of fire-escape, there was but one of practical utility, and that was the canvas escape, one of which description of machine had been sent to almost every station-house in the city. But there was no established body appointed to apply them in cases of emergency, or to keep them in a state of preparation. It would be most desirable that they should be in the hands and under the control of the police, but the commissioner could not apply the public money, under the Act of Parliament, to such a purpose.

Mr. R. Taylor could not very clearly see how the court were justified in placing implicit reliance upon the conduct of the Voluntary Society which had thus petitioned the court. They designated themselves a royal society, but he could not see what reliance was to be placed upon their stability. He was convinced that the care and management should be in the power of the police, or a body constituted as the police were.

THE DRESDEN GALLERY.

Treasure of atoms of great souls translated,
Sparks of an inextinguishable fire
Ere in the upward struggle scintillated;
Relics bequeathed to comfort and inspire
The future earth-worm straining to be higher,
Beautiful emblemations of high thought
Prisoned for centuries in dense attire,
Glimpses in heavenward flight by genius caught,
To thousands aye unknown, if not to vision
brought. J. ELLIS.